

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 28.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1874.

NUMBER 73.

and there exhausted both the English vocabulary of epithets, after took charge of the clothes, after he got his way. Profane language is at the Agency, but it is said that most of it is the emphatic religious hat came within his grasp.

MARRIAGES.

HUMPHREY.—At the residence of L. E. range, Thursday, Oct. 29, 1874, by the Rev. G. Gardner to Linda W. Humphrey.

DEATHS.

ACK.—Peter Van Schaack, only child of James & Anna Van Schaack, of No. 1,000 block of Madison-st., died Saturday evening, Nov. 3, at his residence, 1464 Wabash-av., M. H. and H. H. Van Schaack, Jr., sons.

He resided in the residence of his son, Mr. and Mrs. Van Schaack, Jr., 1464 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill., Mrs. Anna Columbia, Miss., his widow.

No. 3, at the residence of C. Brown, 1464 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill., Mrs. Anna Columbia, Miss., his widow.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Schaack, Jr., 1464 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill., Mrs. Anna Columbia, Miss., his widow.

3 months, 21 days, Mr. Sabra J. Brown, to Millington, Kendall Co., Ill.

CIVIL NOTICES.

Ards of Thirty Years

JW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used with never-failing success. It corrects colds, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels and diarrhea, whether arising from causes or cures. An aid and well-tried friend.

It is sold in all drugstores.

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TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

BATES OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
Daily, by mail.....\$12.00 [Sunday].....\$2.50
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ADMISSION TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.—The Tribune.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corporation Building and Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Our street, opposite Sherman House, Kelly & Leon's Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle.—"The Virginian." Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Illustrated sketch between Madison and Monroe. Exposition of W. Florence. "Dumbey and Son" and "The Irish Lion." Afternoon and evening.

MIVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Clark and Monroe. Sketch of Miss Charlotte Le Brun. Evening. "School for Scandal."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—The members of Knights of Pythias Lodge are requested to meet at the Grand Lodge Hall, 17½ Clark-st., on Friday evening, at 8 P.M., to elect a President or C. O. K. Order. JOHN BRENNAN, C. C.

SOCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.—WILBORG COMPANY, composed of Dr. Liver, Oil and Lime, without possessing the very necessary flavor of the article, have invented a healing property, which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remained unbroken in its quality, and will be sent to those who desire to see them. Sold by A. E. WILBORG, Chemist, Boston.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS.—LEMON, VANILLA, ALMOND, NECTARINE, CALIFORNIA, PEACH, etc., for flavoring Ice Cream, Cakes, Pies, Biscuits, &c. "Have sold Burnett's extracts since 1862." SUPERIOR FLAVORS.—WILLARD'S EXTRACT IN QUALITY, PRICE, & AMOUNT, equal to any in the MARKET. H. H. Willard.

"With the best of satisfaction to our trade. Can recommend as being THE FINEST IN THE MARKET." S. Bebe & Prillman.

For sale by all Grocers and Druggists.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, November 4, 1874.

The elections are a severe rebuke to Butlerism, wherever found and by whomsoever upheld. They should teach political managers that corrupt and impudent men in the long run do not succeed with the people.

One of the evening papers observes loftily that William Cullen Bryant is "a peer among peers." The post will be glad of this assurance. It is as much as to say that he is no worse than the company he keeps.

A new Constitution was submitted to the voters of Michigan yesterday. It was defeated by a large majority. The woman-suffrage clause was, of course, lost; but it received a vote every way complimentary to the cause.

The Episcopal Convention has at last adjourned without date. One thing the prolonged session has taught, or ought to teach, Episcopalianism all over the country. It is, that a Convention of this kind practically loses all the time over two weeks that is devoted to one continuous session. The last days of the Convention were fairly thrown away.

Charles P. Thompson, who has been elected from the Essex District to succeed Gen. Butler, is an unequivocal Democrat. The intention of the voters in that district was pretty plainly expressed. As between a corrupt Republican and an honest Democrat, they preferred the Democrat. Butler's defeat is perfectly overwhelming. He is a broken man politically.

Louisiana began the dance on Monday by electing a solid Democratic delegation to Congress and a Democratic State Treasurer. The negroes held the balance of power, and turned it in favor of the Democrats. If this result shall prove to be a prelude to the restoration of an honest Government in that State, it will not be seriously regretted by Republicans at the North.

It is not much of a compliment to the American people to say that the elections yesterday passed off quietly. The implication of such a remark is that yesterday was an exception among election days—that the custom is to have a good deal of bloodletting every time the free and independent voter exercises his prerogative. Everybody knows that the reverse of this is true, yet there is no end of congratulations every time the elections pass off quietly. Much enthusiasm is wasted in this direction.

Another remarkable medium has made her appearance in England, who summons up a spirit that plays most charmingly upon the piano in a lighted parlor. The medium is a young lady of about 17 years, and of excellent family, being the daughter of Col. Showers, of the British Army in India, and niece to Gen. Showers, one of the heroes in the Indian rebellion. She calls the spirit "Florence," but from the fact that, after one of his, her, or its piano solos, the spirit made a tour of the room, and, tasting some tea which stood upon the side table, pronounced it nasty, there can be little doubt that it is the spirit of the lamented Eccles.

The Chicago Tribune is unquestionably one of the ablest of American newspapers. For many years past it has been characterized by a vigor of thought and general shrewdness not excelled by any other paper in the country. Towards the end of President Grant's first administration its course was changed, owing it is believed, to private political disappointments of its editor.—*Washington Journal*.

After thanking the Indianapolis Journal for its compliment, the editor referred to embraces this opportunity to say that President Grant made the only appointment which Mr. Horace White had asked him to make, to wit, that of the Hon. Thomas Drummond to be Circuit Judge of the United States. Mr. White may have signed the applications of a few candidates for public position at their solicitation, as such papers are commonly signed, without caring particularly whether they were successful or not. The only case in which he felt a real interest was that of Judge Drummond, and that was a public and not a private interest.

Mr. White has never, directly or indirectly, in writing or verbally, asked President Grant, or anybody connected with his Administration, for any office for himself. If any person has any evidence, documentary or oral, conflicting with this statement, he is respectfully invited to bring it forward; and the Indianapolis Journal is requested to give a place to this paragraph in its columns, to the end that it may be seen by the person or persons who have misinformed it in the premises.

The Chicago produce markets were nominally inactive yesterday, the Board of Trade having adjourned for election. Actually there was a good deal of trading in wheat, corn, and oats, and a fair business in provisions. Most pork was steady at \$25.50 each. Lard was firm at 120

per cwt. cash, and 11½c per seller the year. High-wines were easier at 96c to 95c. Wheat was weak, closing at 84c cash, and 84½c for December. Corn advanced 3½c, closing at 73c for November, and 88c seller the year. Oats were 10c higher, closing at 47c seller November. On Saturday evening last there was in store in this city 1,426,029 bushels, 882,194 bu corn, 419,457 bu oats, 49,670 bu rye, and 250,346 bu barley. Hogs were in fair demand and closed firm. Sales at \$5.00 to \$6.25. Cattle and sheep were moderately active and firm.

THE ELECTIONS.

Perhaps the October elections prepared the public for the announcement of the general result indicated by the dispatches and our local return this morning. The tide was against the Republican party, and there was no power strong enough to stem it. It is not necessary at this time to inquire into the causes of the political revolution; we can scarcely gather an intelligent idea of the result from the mass of returns that come to us from all parts. The most astounding news comes from Massachusetts, which has elected a Democratic Governor—the first elected by a straight Democratic vote for more than twenty years. Ben Butler is defeated, which we may set down as a Republican victory in this sense: Had the Republicans generally throughout the country been defeated and Butler elected, the party would have been thoroughly identified with the very worst elements that have brought about its defeat.

The indications at the present writing are that Tilden is elected Governor of New York by a large majority. The vote of New York City is 87,000 to 45,000 in his favor; in Brooklyn he has 10,000 majority; and the returns from the rural districts heard from show a gain of 6,000. This leaves little doubt of his election by a decided majority, in the face of the fact that Dix was conceded to be an exceptionally strong candidate for the Republicans. The changes in the States of Massachusetts and New York are, of course, the most significant.

The most general interest is in the complexion of the next Congress, which was to be determined by yesterday's election. There seems to be no doubt whatever that the Republicans have lost control of the House, and it is now only a question as to the majority which the Opposition will have. The last House was divided into 202 Republicans and 90 Democrats, or a Republican majority of 112. There was a gain of sixteen votes in preceding elections. The present returns indicate that there will be an Opposition majority of less than thirty, and probably not more than fifty. The gains for the Opposition reported thus far, outside Illinois, are in Arkansas, one in Delaware, three in Georgia, six in Louisiana, two in Maryland, six in Massachusetts, three in Michigan, two in Missouri, six in New York, five in Tennessee, three in Virginia, two in Pennsylvania. Judging from the returns so far, later news will rather increase than diminish the Opposition gains. Congressmen are to be elected next year in Connecticut, New Hampshire, California, and Mississippi; but these will scarcely change the majority.

The Independent voter has been abroad in the Northwestern States in an aggressive attitude that it has been next to impossible to count the returns even in our immediate neighborhood, and much less in States other than Illinois. Outside of our three home districts, the following Congressmen seem to have been chosen: Republican—Hurlbut, Burchard, Henderson, Fort, Whiting, and Cannon; Independent—Campbell, Bagby, and Anderson; Democratic—Wike, Springer, Stevenson, Eden, Sparks, Morrison, and Hartwell. In our three local districts, the vote has been so close and so irregular that the result cannot positively be indicated at the time we write. It would appear, however, that Messrs. Farwell, Smith, and Ward, Republicans, are elected. The only straight voting was between Smith and Caulfield in the First District, and, though the Sixth Ward is not fully heard from, it is not probable that Mr. Caulfield's majority there will overcome Mr. Smith's majority in other wards, the county towns, and DuPage County. Mr. Farwell, if elected, has succeeded by a system of trading which the fall vote will expose. Mr. Harrison has run behind for the State and county ticket, and it is possible sufficiently to be defeated. The vote in all these districts is very close as to Congressmen. If the result has been as we have guessed, the Opposition will have gained six Congressmen in Illinois. Agnew is unquestionably elected Sheriff, and it is not unlikely that the State has gone Democratic.

THE NEW CITY CHARTER.

The Citizens' Association some time ago prepared petitions praying the Common Council to submit to the vote of the people the question whether Chicago shall become incorporated under the General Incorporation act. These petitions have already obtained 15,000 signatures, being more than is necessary under the law to require the Common Council to take the action demanded. Should the people at the special election vote for the incorporation under the General act, it becomes so incorporated, and the existing city officers hold over until their successors are elected in April. The changes between the present and the proposed new charter are demanded for the protection of the public. Some of the more important of these changes are as follows:

The powers of the Mayor are enlarged, and he is made, in fact as well as in theory, the real Executive of the city. He is authorized to preside at all meetings of the Common Council; can remove all appointed officers; has power to inspect all the books of all the departments of the City Government, and to take whatever action may be necessary.

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now inseparable from the discharge of duties by the oftentimes discordant Boards.

The new organization will dispense with the recognition of the several divisions as distinct and separate parts of the city, with opposing interests. Officers will be chosen, not as representatives of divisions, but as representatives of the general interests of the city. It will enable the city to dispense with a large number of officials, and generally have the public business administered economically, and far more efficiently than at present. Under the General law, the number of Aldermen may be reduced to twelve, and cannot exceed thirty-six; and the people, at the time of voting for the general incorporation, may also vote for "equal representation," which will abolish the system of electing Aldermen by wards. In place of that plan, the whole number of Aldermen will be elected on a general ticket by all the voters of the city, thus giving every voter a voice in the election of each of the Aldermen.

The City of Chicago has already adopted so much of the General Incorporation act as relates to taxation and assessments; but we have not got the rest of the machinery of government in harmonious operation therewith. The adoption of the rest of that general charter will enable the city to administer the Tax and Assessment laws with inconvenience and trouble.

Another recommendation is, that its adoption will bring about a radical change in the mode of doing business. It will lift the city out of the old rut into which it has fallen, and will, with new officers, a new system, and new and general responsibilities, take a fresh start. It is the only way to get rid of countless abuses and monstrosities that now exist; and to be rid of these is alone a sufficient reason why the new charter should be adopted.

BALM FOR THE WEARY.

The result of yesterday's voting necessarily leaves a large army of the defeated in this city, county, and State to-day are weary, sore, dispirited, and wondering what hit them yesterday. They are disposed to look upon life as a fraud and a burden, and upon the world as a hunting and a delusion. Brown will probably spend the day wondering why his fellow-citizens should have been so indiscreet, so dead to their duties as patriots, so careless of the safety of the country, as to prefer Jones, who is so much inferior in patriotism, in ability, and in private character. Thompson will tell his hair and abuse his family, and spend the day in cursing at the frailty of the public, because Johnson will eat turtle soup and ride in a carriage when the Governor-General and the King of the Sandwich Islands come here, and Mrs. Thompson will cease to exchange calls with Mrs. Johnson, and the little Thompsons in their frantic rage will proceed to put heads, additional to those they already have, upon the little Johnsons at sight, for being bloated aristocrats. Spriggin will sit down in a condition of sulky gloom as he reflects that he has been called gambler, drunkard, and thief, that he has been accused of putting buttons in contribution-boxes, of having plotted to lay waste and destroy the City of Chicago, and of having swindled a poor old apple woman; that his grandfather was a Tory in the War of the Revolution; that his father deserted in the War of 1812; and that he himself was caught skulking among the baggage-wagons at the battle of Bull Run,—and all this calumny without the shadow of a foundation. Such feelings as these are perhaps natural, but they are not profitable, nor are they philosophical. The surest sign of a great man is patience under defeat. The philosopher always accepts defeat as an element in the eternal fitness of things, and regards it with a serene smile. The philosophical politician, as he reflects upon the money he has spent, will arrive at the decision that he is an ass, and that the public is not responsible. As he reflects upon the inferior qualifications of his successful opponent, he will arrive at the decision that the public is an ass, and he is not responsible for it. As he reflects upon the catalogue of choice epithets and the calendar of crimes which have been laid at his door, he will smile at them as little pleasantries which no one believes, but which are necessary elements in a political contest—more social exaggerations which are outgrowths of that boyish fervor which leads one boy to charge the other's mother with being a bawdy-woman, and his father with wearing a cork leg. The one greatest lesson which philosophy teaches is that both tickets can't be elected. It is unfortunate for the candidates that it is nevertheless true, and will remain so until the Millennium, when, fortunately for the people who shall live at that blessed period, there will be no politicians to fill offices and no offices to fill. Not to accept a foregone conclusion with calmness is the height of folly.

But the philosophy of this question has sweet consolations for those who are disposed to search for them, and Brown, and Thompson, and Spriggin may provide themselves therefrom with balm for all their hurts and rest for their weary souls. Let Brown reflect what might have happened to him had he gone to Congress. He is an honest man now as the world goes, not exposed to temptations, and commanding the respect of his fellow-men. In Congress he would probably have lapsed into subsidy schemes, land jobberies, and Credit-Mobilier operations, would have found Count Foscos innumerable setting traps for his unwary feet, and sooner or later would have been caught with unlawful money in his hands. Thompson now is considered a man of good intelligence, morals, and health. If he had gone to Springfield, he would have been compelled to exhibit his deplorable ignorance to the gaze of the whole State, which is the principal occupation of those who go to Springfield. His morals, which are so commendable now, would have been weakened and shattered by the ceaseless wear and tear of the pernicious influences of the county members and the insidious assaults of the destructive Granger. His health, now so robust, would have been endangered by the bad atmosphere of the State-House, and the disgraceful and demoralizing quality of Springfield whisky. Had Spriggin gone to the Common Council, he would have been a week and a run in six months, if not sooner. Again, all three of these candidates have made public announcement not only of their disposition but of their desire to serve their country. They can still do this by staying at home as well as by going into office. In point of fact, the real service to the country comes from those who are out of office. Those who are in are usually of little service. If Brown, and Thompson, and Spriggin, therefore, look at it in this light, with a view of studying the philosophy of events and accepting the consolations of that philosophy, they will find it to be better for themselves, better for their business, and better for their families, that they have been elected by a large majority to stay at home, and that their fellow-citizens

have decided by so handsome a vote that they cannot spare them from their midst. In any event, this is the view they should take of it, as they are not of the slightest consequence to the public hereafter, in a political point of view.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

One of the corporal's guard of negroes whom the manufacturers of Southern outrages, warred to keep until after the election have left the city, advanced 3½c, closing at 73c for November, and 88c seller the year. Oats were 10c higher, closing at 47c seller November. On Saturday evening last there was in store in this city 1,426,029 bushels, 882,194 bu corn, 419,457 bu oats, 49,670 bu rye, and 250,346 bu barley. Hogs were in fair demand and closed firm. Sales at \$5.00 to \$6.25. Cattle and sheep were moderately active and firm.

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In the one Church the faith is that Christ is not present, and that to assert that He is so present is a gross and degrading superstition. The difference is radical. In the one Church the faith is that Christ is really present in the Sacrament. In the other the faith is that He is not present, and that the man who swore to catching four of the murderers in the act, whereinupon he was excommunicated with great pomp and ceremony as a warning to others. These curbs are kept by the untrained collier, who is willing to pay the reduced tax as a license for the dog to live, cut makes the bargain that he shall support himself. The police are now determined to support him at the end of a rope.

DEATH OF EX-GOV. THROOP.

The telegraph announces the death on Sunday afternoon of the Hon. Enos T. Throop, at the residence of his nephew, E. T. M. Engle, Esq., on Owasco Lake, near Auburn, N. Y. Gov. Throop had reached the great age of 90 years, and but a short four weeks ago had a social gathering of friends to greet Gov. Dix, himself.

He decided to exhibit his handwork. One week before the opening he mounted the seat, pushed forward the weight, and started off at 15 miles an hour. He meant to visit the Secretary of the Fair Association and have his marvel duly entered on the books.

He had spied upon the Coroner's jury were

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

The Commemorative Festival.

Address of the Rev. Robert Collyer.

ARINE DISASTERS.
and Four Weather on Lake
and many vessels ashore.
Annual Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
Nov. 3.—A large number of vessels
are ashore to-day on the lake, in conse-
muggy and thick, heavy weather. The
New York and her consort, The
Bryan, Orion, McGuire, and Detroit
and were endeavoring to return to
Point Abino. They cleared light
time of the accident.

sooner Twin Sisters, which left port
with stone, went ashore the
Tasumus Reef, 9 miles above Port

Oshawa, overladen bound for
Port Hope about noon on a reef below
the pier. John Weibert, laden with corn
and bound for Buffalo, is ashore on
the reef. The Captain arrived here this
afternoon.

The Club held a regular meeting in its room at
8 o'clock, at which Prof. Mathews read an able
paper on De Quincey. At the conclusion of his
business, the members entered the ladies' or-
atory, where they heard a sumptuous repast, as
the Rev. Robert Collyer, President of the Club,
had invited them to do so. The Rev. Dr. Horatio N. Powers,
Dr. Arthur Bryant, Henry Green,
Dr. George T. Stebbins, Dr. Burroughs, Chancellor
of the University, and Dr. H. C. Tracy,
among the guests, were present.

Mr. Bryan was prevented from accepting the invitation to be present, yet the
celebration was under the auspices of the Chicago Literary Club.

Although Mr. Bryan was prevented from accepting the invitation to be present, yet the
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He was an autograph, written in exceed-
ingly neat and legible characters. It was re-
ceived with applause, mingled with laughter, be-
cause of the expression in it, "this square the
account."

The Chairman then introduced

MR. ARTHUR BRYANT

to the Club, saying that there was one thing to
be regretted as regards Mr. Bryan's career,
and that was that he did not invite his brother's
example twenty or thirty years ago.

He had not come out West, where his
great soul would have room to expand;

he could do so to the fullest extent in the
wilderness than educate the people. He was
able to make a set speech, but he would talk to
them in his own style about his brother. Mr.
Bryant then entered a long and interesting
review of his brother's life, saying that his
earliest recollection of him was listening to
him with astonishment when he returned from
school, declaiming portions of his own
poetical compositions. Mr. Bryan created some
impression on the minds of the people by his
attempt to imitate his brother's oratory.

In the course of the review, Mr. Bryan said that his brother
first wrote after the style of Pope and Dryden,

as soon as he became acquainted with
Wordsworth, he adopted his own style.

Lamb, Turkey, Cranberry Sauce,
Lettuce, Mint Sauces.

Fillet of Sole, Asparagus, Sweet Bread, Pineapple, Tomato Sauce,
Pigeon Breasts, à la Matrice, Fried Eggs, Pot Pie,
Lamb Chops, Bacon, Ham, Oysters Fried in Crumbs,
Omelets, Thomas S. Chard, John Wilkinson,
L. B. Smith, E. B. Brown, M. Windett, and the
Rev. Dr. Reynolds.

The following was the carte:

Oysters on Half Shell,
Soyt,
Fried Macaroni, Tomato, Hollandaise,
Beef Tongue, Glace, Boned Turkey with Jelly,
Loister Salad, Chicken Mayonnaise.

Legs of Mutton, with Onions, Corned Beef,
Capon with Oysters.

Bone of Beef, Lamb, Turkey, Cranberry Sauce,
Lettuce, Mint Sauces.

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Fillet of Sole, Asparagus, Sweet Bread, Pineapple, Tomato Sauce,
Pigeon Breasts, à la Matrice, Fried Eggs, Pot Pie,
Lamb Chops, Bacon, Ham, Oysters Fried in Crumbs,
Omelets, Thomas S. Chard, John Wilkinson,
L. B. Smith, E. B. Brown, M. Windett, and the
Rev. Dr. Reynolds.

The following was the carte:

Oysters on Half Shell,
Soyt,
Fried Macaroni, Tomato, Hollandaise,
Beef Tongue, Glace, Boned Turkey with Jelly,
Loister Salad, Chicken Mayonnaise.

Legs of Mutton, with Onions, Corned Beef,
Capon with Oysters.

Bone of Beef, Lamb, Turkey, Cranberry Sauce,
Lettuce, Mint Sauces.

Fillet of Sole, Asparagus, Sweet Bread, Pineapple, Tomato Sauce,
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MONEY AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 3.
There was less activity at the banks to-day than yesterday. The closing of the Board of Trade had a quieting influence, and the usual interruptions of election-day diminished somewhat the volume of business.

The clearings of the day were \$4,200,000.

New York exchange was sold at 50¢ premium, between the banks, for \$1,000.

The receipts of currency from the country continue inconsiderable. Some imports are being sent to the hogringing regions.

There is no market for New York is not large.

The demand for money is moderate. Rates of discount are 10 per cent to customers who now pay the year round; other good borrowers are given rates 8@15 per cent less. Money on the street is 8@15 per cent; real estate loans are 9@10 per cent.

A meeting of the Clearing-House will be held to-morrow (Wednesday), to consider the advisability of again suspending the banks to close up for New York exchange.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce have had a meeting for the purpose of considering a general large-scale movement of capital and advice, with the introduction into Liverpool of the system of check payments in cotton and produce transactions instead of by bank-notes and coins. In the discussion which preceded the meeting, it was agreed that, with one exception, all the local banks would prefer to agree to it, without giving up the necessary facilities without change of state balance were kept.

BONDS AND GOLD.

Preston, Keen & Co. quote:

Bonding.

United States 6% of '81. 118@.

United States 5% of '82. 119@.

United States 5% of '84. 123@.

United States 5% of '85. 116@.

5% of '86 - Jan. and July. 116@.

5% of '87 - Jan. and July. 137@.

5% of '88 - Jan. and July. 142@.

United States new 5% of '89. 112@.

United States new 5% of '91. 111@.

United States new 5% of '93. 110@.

Gold (full weight). 109@.

Gold exchange. 109@.

Cattle futures. 484@.

Chicago City, 50@ & int. per cent.

Hilliard, 50@ & int. per cent.

West Chicago park-bonds. 88@ & int.

CHICAGO GOLD MARKET.

H. J. Christopher & Co., Bankers.

Clark street, quote gold:

Buruing.

1000 o'clock. 110@.

1100 o'clock. 110@.

1200 o'clock. 110@.

1300 o'clock. 110@.

1400 o'clock. 110@.

1500 o'clock. 110@.

1600 o'clock. 110@.

1700 o'clock. 110@.

1800 o'clock. 110@.

1900 o'clock. 110@.

2000 o'clock. 110@.

2100 o'clock. 110@.

2200 o'clock. 110@.

2300 o'clock. 110@.

2400 o'clock. 110@.

2500 o'clock. 110@.

2600 o'clock. 110@.

2700 o'clock. 110@.

2800 o'clock. 110@.

2900 o'clock. 110@.

3000 o'clock. 110@.

3100 o'clock. 110@.

3200 o'clock. 110@.

3300 o'clock. 110@.

3400 o'clock. 110@.

3500 o'clock. 110@.

3600 o'clock. 110@.

3700 o'clock. 110@.

3800 o'clock. 110@.

3900 o'clock. 110@.

4000 o'clock. 110@.

4100 o'clock. 110@.

4200 o'clock. 110@.

4300 o'clock. 110@.

4400 o'clock. 110@.

4500 o'clock. 110@.

4600 o'clock. 110@.

4700 o'clock. 110@.

4800 o'clock. 110@.

4900 o'clock. 110@.

5000 o'clock. 110@.

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5200 o'clock. 110@.

5300 o'clock. 110@.

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5700 o'clock. 110@.

5800 o'clock. 110@.

5900 o'clock. 110@.

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6800 o'clock. 110@.

6900 o'clock. 110@.

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9700 o'clock. 110@.

9800 o'clock. 110@.

9900 o'clock. 110@.

10000 o'clock. 110@.

10100 o'clock. 110@.

10200 o'clock. 110@.

10300 o'clock. 110@.

10400 o'clock. 110@.

10500 o'clock. 110@.

10600 o'clock. 110@.

10700 o'clock. 110@.

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13600 o'clock. 110@.

13700 o'clock. 110@.

13800 o'clock. 110@.

KING CARROT IN CAROLINA.

The College -- Nullification's Alma-Mater.

How It Governed--A Lesson from Dead Walls.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLEBRA, S.C., Oct. 20.
The melancholy comedy of "Le Roi Carrot," where the loose music of Offenbach and the Greekish dialogue of Sardou were put at once to the illustration and the derision of those period, contained, among others, two suggestive scenes:

First, in the Hall of Arms, where the profane young king, assuming to make the apes of his ancestors smoke and drink, is cured by those who stand in the shadows, where Pompei, restored to his innocence and crowd, sinks suddenly from the stage, and nothing remains but scenes upon a waste of landscape, to which the chorus addresses a tender elegy.

It was with some remembrance of those scenes that I stood, in the autumn of this year, 1874, at

GATEWAY OF THE COLLEGE

of South Carolina, in the City of Columbia, and, in the inclosed square, the stage of one of the sweetest and most grotesque comedies to which music and sentiment might be written.

The greatness and mistake of the most brilliant State in the South were organized about this College. Here the arising--indeed, the arisen--Commonwealth placed its opinion and culture in trusteeship, and nursed its Governors and statesmen. For half-a-century, the Professors, Visitors, and Alumni of the College prescribed the politics of the States of the United States, as well. Radicals in thought and inquiry, politicians in its latest scope and freedom, moralists and philosophical law, were here no less distinguishing, however limited the number of its students.

Two brothers Pinckney--older sons of Charles Pinckney--were Federalists, with Rutledge, William Smith, and Robert Goodloe Harper. All these men were in time weeded out of public life by the rising power of South Carolina. One of the doors of the dormitory of the College was made a part of the State--the Board of Trustees and the Legislature rigorously supervising the political opinions professed by all, in turn, of those opinions became politicians and turned them into business, and again held the authority of both will and tradition over the curriculum.

No State has the names of leaders of opposition so deeply confounded in it as in South Carolina. The explanations I have made of the non-identity between the two older Pinckneys and the junior may be repeated.

Mr. Smith, and Hiram Walker, were principal jurist of Nullification. William Smith, United States Senator for twelve years, was also a Nullifier, unlike his namesake, although driven from the University by his metaphysical delusions, as it did once before."

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

had defended Duane, Jefferson's most celebrated lawyer, a barrister, and had been himself condemned by Judge Chase, and again, dishonored by his political allies, said as follows: "I have influence with no party. I have willingly and deliberately incurred the detestation of the most violent and thorough-going of my own party."

The man without a party, like the man without a country, pines for one; and South Carolina seems to have been peculiarly hospitable to that class of English, Irish, and Northern radicals whose Republican cuirass the Radical

was to stand bareheaded between the ears of others, and when he came to Columbia, and behind a crude College, with two or three score of students, the opportunity was inviting to make him a voluntary Prodigy. He did not, for years, fit for good, now for evil. Talking was his forte, reasoning a delight, particularly with a listener. No bloodsucker ever fastened upon a juvenile mind like that of the unambitious master of Government in his office. He made politics predominant. In defeat, he was confident and liberal; in defeat, he was a reasoning moon in eclipse, tinging the whole world with the chill of a flicker of a solar constitutionalism. He remembered and transformed the light that did not shine for him. As yet he was in no eclipse, but the shadow of the College-laws was upon him. McRae, his son, was one of Calhoun's uncles. He and Hayne, with Gov. Hill, and with Calhoun for the Mephisto, raised the rioter, while the College with all the名师, the Lyons-lecure, the Professors, Hayne, the law-attendant of Law and Cheeves, who was one of the parents of Duane. He himself opposed the original Missouri Compromise.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FRITH-BILLINGS.

The social event of the week was the marriage of Mr. Thomas T. Frith and Miss Billings, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Billings, of 193 Calumet avenue.

The marriage ceremony was the ever beautiful and impressive one of the Episcopal service, and was witnessed by an immense throng of their friends at Christ Reformed Episcopal Church, at the corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street. The officiating clergyman was the Rt. Rev. Bishop Charles E. Chenevay. At the hour of 6 p.m. the friends of the betrothed couple began to assemble, and were ushered to their seats by Messrs. W. D. Cooper, H. Messenger, and J. Cameron. By 7 o'clock the massive church was densely packed by the friends of the contracting parties, and at this hour the organist, Mr. G. C. Knopf, signified the approach of the bridal party by playing the "Tannhauser March," by Wagner, the folding-doors of the front of the building were thrown open with the eager expectation that the bride would be in that instant.

The bride was preceded by Miss Annie Billings, the maid of honor, and the groom was preceded by Miss Minnie Tucker, of Keokuk, who were received at the door by Messrs. Cooper and Messenger, and ushered to seats in front of the altar. The usher then returned and received the bridal party in the following order: Mrs. Billings, the mother of the bride, on the arm of Mr. Cameron. Following them was the bridesmaid, Miss Nannie Billings, on the arm of Mr. Richard C. Oliphant, the groomsmen, and next came the centre of attraction, the bride, dressed in white, with a sprig of lily of the valley on the arm of her father. In this order they descended the broad centre aisle of the church and approached the altar, where they were met by the eminence divine and the expectant group, who approached the bride, descending from the chancel. Upon reaching the altar, the blushing maiden was surrendered to her chosen and accepted lover; the bridegroom--the sister of the bride, Miss Nannie--stepped to the right of the groom, with the father of the bride--Mr. Billings--to the left and rear of her daughter, the remainder of the party occupying the seats immediately in front of the altar.

The bride, who is a blonde, was dressed in an exquisite white silk, box-plated behind, plain diagonal folds in front, with waist trimmed to correspond. The bridal veil was of lace, fastened to the hair with orange-blossoms, from which a trailing wreath of these bridal flowers was carried down the entire length of one side, and the other side was admirably laceted, and no less admirably given. These two ladies are so well known, the one as a writer, and the other as a scriptor and reader, that it is needless to go through the form of introducing them.

THE PRESIDENTIAL MATERIAL PRAYER-MEETING.

PUTNAM--The funeral of Gen. Putnam will be held at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 112 Webster.

FRIENDS invited.

DODD--The funeral of Gen. Dodd will be held at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 112 Webster.

WILLARD--The funeral of Gen. Willard will be held at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 112 Webster.

SWANN--No. 2, 11 a.m., m., of Congresswoman Anna Swann, widow of Thomas and Josephine.

Funeral services at the residence on Oakwood Road, where Gen. Willard's Black will be held at 10 a.m., instead of 3½ p.m., as stated in some of the papers.

All the Presbyterian pastors and Professors in the Seminary are requested to attend.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS.

GRACE GREEN--At 8 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Fisher Ames will give a novel and interesting entertainment at McFarlin's Hall--one who has met with singular favor at the East, and will doubtless meet with an equal favor here. It is a series of sketches, impersonations, etc., admirably lectured, and no less admirably given. These two ladies are so well known, the one as a writer, and the other as a scriptor and reader, that it is needless to go through the form of introducing them.

CHURCH SERVICES.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge Booth--No business transacted yesterday.

JUSTICE COURTS.

Justice Boyden--Isabella Miller, arrested for disorderly conduct; committed till to-day in ball of \$100. John J. Bennett, arrested on a warrant for larceny; committed till to-day in ball of \$200. Catherine Robinson, arrested on a warrant for disorderly conduct; committed till to-day in ball of \$200. Michael Quinn, arrested for robbery; committed till to-morrow in ball of \$300. James Enright, arrested for burglary in ball of \$300. James Enright, arrested for burglary in ball of \$400. W. T. Tarbox, arrested for burglary; committed till to-day in ball of \$100.

John Schmidt, 135 Anglais street; held to the Criminal Court in ball of \$500. M. Kirkwood, arrested for robbery; committed till to-day in ball of \$700. Martin Haugan, arrested for robbery; committed till to-morrow in ball of \$300. James Enright, arrested for burglary in ball of \$300. James Enright, arrested for burglary in ball of \$300. Michael Quinn, arrested for the larceny of a horse and buggy belonging to John Timmins; committed till to-day in ball of \$700.

Justice Kaufmann--No offenders before the North Side Police Court yesterday.

MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION.

The thieves have perpetrated two successful

and pretty heavy robberies lately.

ANOTHER REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN BANKERS.

Kenneth Kaseem, on the third floor of No. 96 State street, by getting down the scuttle, which runs from an adjoining building. Four small pipes, each about six inches long, were fastened to the hair with orange-blossoms, from which a trailing wreath of these bridal flowers was carried down the entire length of one side, and the other side was admirably laceted, and no less admirably given. These two ladies are so well known, the one as a writer, and the other as a scriptor and reader, that it is needless to go through the form of introducing them.

THE WATER-PIPE.

The water-pipe of the Association of American Bankers, which has been brought to our attention, but which we have not been able to verify, is the following:

RILEY--On Nov. 2, of congestion of the lungs, Thomas Riley, aged 21 years, died at his residence, 82 West Fulton street, at day at 1 o'clock, said to Calvary.

BUTTERFIELD--At Hotel City, Kan., on the 20th ult.

ARMSTRONG--At Evansport, Nev. L. Lawrence Gahan, young child of J. R. and Mary Armstron, aged 7 months.

THE SCENE.

A brick wall and central gateway, in a shady street of the width, uniform in Columbia, of 100 feet, lead the eye to a plaza shaded by oak-trees, and on three sides bordered with dwellings and halls, one of which, often a wine-clad and ornamented with flower-beds; and in the centre is a College-monument of pious record. The vista of the streets, with the coast-parts subtended by the high walls of the coast-parts, where poetry and history enliven each other.

THE VICTORIA COLONY.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING AND STOCK RAISING ON A LARGE SCALE IN KANSAS--IMPROVING THE BREEDS OF CATTLE AND SHEEP--EDUCATED COLONIESTS.

From the New York Tribune.

The site of this College is a particular point of evidence as to its influence upon the social and political status of the State. The first and most remarkable feature of the Colony is that what prepared it for the Revolutionary contest, and had the maritime instincts of nationality, gave birth to the bourgeoisie, the middle-class, where French, English, Holland Protestants, and Scotch shippers, intended the general civilization of coastwise society, freely communicated with the other Colonies.

Even the upper parts of the Province, inhabited by Indians, and overrun with buffalo and game, had been first penetrated by traders and cowboys of a vagabond sort, and afterwards by the first-tried men of the coast, who founded the Colony.

The upper parts of the Province, in fact, were the coast-parts, where French, English, Holland Protestants, and Scotch shippers, intended the general civilization of coastwise society, freely communicated with the other Colonies.

THE VICTORIA COLONY.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING AND STOCK RAISING ON A LARGE SCALE IN KANSAS--IMPROVING THE BREEDS OF CATTLE AND SHEEP--EDUCATED COLONIESTS.

From the New York Tribune.

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Even the upper parts of the Province, inhabited by Indians, and overrun with buffalo and game, had been first penetrated by traders and cowboys of a vagabond sort, and afterwards by the first-tried men of the coast, who founded the Colony.

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